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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/556,965	04/20/2000	Michael J. Jones	10981337-1	6285

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EXAMINER

BURLESON, MICHAEL L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2626

DATE MAILED: 03/16/2004

4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/556,965

Applicant(s)

JONES, MICHAEL J.

Examiner

Michael Burleson

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-8, 10-12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21 and 22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 4, 9, 13, 15, 18 and 20 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2-3</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted was on April 20, 2000 and is being considered by the examiner.

Specification

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: page 11, line 17; "device controller 411", should read --device controller 410--.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
4. Claim 1, 8 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

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5. Regarding claim 1, page 17, line 5; claim 8, line 21; and claim 21, line 16 "adding informational value", it is unclear, according to the specification what "informational value" is or is referring to.

6. Claim 1 recites the limitation "first data" and "second data" in lines 6 and 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

7. Claims 7 and 11 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite in that it fails to point out what is included or excluded by the claim language. These claims are an omnibus type claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

9. Claims 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Baba et al.
US 6437881.

10. Regarding claim 1, as best understood by the claim language, Baba et al. teaches of an output apparatus (column 3, line 56), which can be an apparatus that produces a printed output on a recording medium, such as paper. (column 3, lines 60-61) This reads on printing information on a medium. Baba et al. teaches of first piece of image data, which reads on a first information, and character information data, which reads on first data. (column 4, lines 18-20) And he teaches of a second piece of image data, which reads on a second information, and picture information data, which reads on a second data. (column 4, lines 19-21) Baba et al. teaches that the picture portion may be separated into a photograph portion and a computer graphic image portion, which reads on adding informational value over the first information. (column 5, lines 50-54) Baba et al. also teaches that the character information can be one specific color (column 5, lines 62-64) and he teaches that picture information can be color or black and white documents. (column 6, lines 38-39) He also teaches of output units that receive image data transmitted from input units to record and produce an output of the same on a recording medium, such as paper (column 19, lines 66-67), which reads on depositing marks of a first color in accordance with first data and at least a second color in accordance with second data. Baba et al. teaches of an image-format-lapping portion that converts the three planes (the separating information plan, the character information plain and the picture information plane) into a predetermined image format, which produces one image file, which is transmitted to a required apparatus. Baba et al. shows that the invention detects that there is separate information being used, which reads on first information and second information being printed on the medium and are

detectable from the printed medium as separate first information and second information. (column 4, lines 60-64, column 10, lines 27-30 and 38-40 and figures 1 and 23)

11. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Liang US 6373965.

12. Regarding claim 17, Liang teaches of a first fluorescent color that can be printed in visible ink (column 15 line 38-41) and a second fluorescent color that can be printed in visible ink to reveal an indicia (column 15 lines 52-55), which reads on a hardcopy output having information thereon printed by a color printing apparatus comprising a medium having a surface and marks of at least first and second colors deposited on said surface arranged in a pattern to convey a first information. Liang also teaches of another combination that uses the two substances (first fluorescent color and second fluorescent color) that require different wavelengths of ultra violet light to complete the indicia (column 15 lines 52-63), which reads on marks of at least first and second colors deposited on said surface arranged in a pattern to convey a first information and arranged in a sequence of at least first and second colors within at least a portion of said pattern to convey a second information.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. Claims 2,3,6,8,10,12,14,21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baba et al. US 6437881 in view of Vaughn et al. US 5168552.

15. Regarding claim 2, as best understood by the claim language, Baba et al. teaches of an output apparatus (column 3, line 56), which can be an apparatus that produces a printed output on a recording medium, such as paper. (column 3, lines 60-61) This reads on printing information on a medium. Baba et al. teaches of first piece of image data, which reads on a first information, and character information data, which reads on first data. (column 4, lines 18-20) And he teaches of a second piece of image data, which reads on a second information, and picture information data, which reads on a second data. (column 4, lines 19-21) Baba et al. teaches that the picture portion may be separated into a photograph portion and a computer graphic image portion, which reads on adding informational value over the first information. (column 5, lines 50-54) Baba et al. also teaches that the character information can be one specific color (column 5, lines 62-64) and he teaches that picture information can be color or black and white documents. (column 6, lines 38-39) He also teaches of output units that receive image data transmitted from input units to record and produce an output of the same on a recording medium, such as paper (column 19, lines 66-67), which reads on

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depositing marks of a first color in accordance with first data and at least a second color in accordance with second data. Baba et al. teaches of an image-format-lapping portion that converts the three planes (the separating information plan, the character information plain and the picture information plane) into a predetermined image format, which produces one image file, which is transmitted to a required apparatus. Baba et al. shows that the invention detects that there is separate information being used, which reads on first information and second information being printed on the medium and are detectable from the printed medium as separate first information and second information. (column 4, lines 60-64, column 10, lines 27-30 and 38-40 and figures 1 and 23)

16. Baba et al. fails to teach of depositing marks of a first color to accommodate marks of a second color and depositing marks of a second color to accommodate marks of a first color.

Vaughn et al. teaches of an ink jet printer with two pens, one containing CMY colors and the other pen containing K or black color. (column 5, lines 59-60) The input print data indicates where to place ink on the printed page. (column 6, lines 3-4) He teaches that if the dot is black ink, then the surrounding circle cannot be printed by the color pen. If the dot represents color, then no dot that is on or within the circle should be printed with the black pen (column 7 lines 1-8), which reads on depositing marks of a first color to accommodate marks of a second color and depositing marks of a second color to accommodate marks of a first color.

Baba et al. could have easily been modified to contain the ink jet printer of Vaughn et al. This modification would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention because by separating image data into a first and second information, would allow the ink jet printer of Vaughn et al. to print the information separately onto one medium.

17. Regarding claim 3, Vaughn et al. teaches that CMY inks and K ink cannot be on the same dot (column 6 lines 42-44), which reads on the step of depositing marks of as least a second color on the medium at locations where marks of first color are absent.

18. Regarding claim 6, Vaughn et al. teaches of two pens, one containing the color inks CMY and the other containing black ink (column 5, lines 59-60). These two pens are referred to as print heads (column 1 line 13), which are used to print the inks onto a page. This reads on an ink ejector that ejects drops of a first color ink and wherein said second color marking element further comprises an ink ejector that ejects drops of a second color ink.

19. Regarding claim 8, as best understood by the claim language, Baba et al. teaches of an output apparatus (column 3, line 56), which can be an apparatus that produces a printed output on a recording medium, such as paper. (column 3, lines 60-61) This reads on printing information on a medium. Baba et al. teaches of first piece

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of image data, which reads on a first information, and character information data, which reads on first data. (column 4, lines 18-20) And he teaches of a second piece of image data, which reads on a second information, and picture information data, which reads on a second data. (column 4, lines 19-21) Baba et al. teaches that the picture portion may be separated into a photograph portion and a computer graphic image portion, which reads on adding informational value over the first information. (column 5, lines 50-54) Baba et al. teaches the character information can be more than one specific color because the character color information plane can employ a three-plane structure (column 5, lines 59-61) and he teaches that picture information can employ a three-plane structure. (column 6, lines 59-61) He also teaches of output units that receive image data transmitted from input units to record and produce an output of the same on a recording medium, such as paper (column 19, lines 66-67), which reads on depositing marks of at least two colors in accordance with a first information data and second information data. Baba et al. teaches of an image-format-lapping portion that converts the three planes (the separating information plan, the character information plain and the picture information plane) into a predetermined image format, which produces one image file, which is transmitted to a required apparatus. Baba et al. shows that the invention detects that there is separate information being used, which reads on first information and second information being printed on the medium and are detectable from the printed medium as separate first information and second information. (column 4, lines 60-64, column 10, lines 27-30 and 38-40 and figures 1 and 23)

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20. Baba et al. fails to teach that the first information data determines where a mark is to be deposited on the medium and the second information data determines a color of at least two colors of marks to be deposited

21. Vaughn et al. teaches of an ink jet printer with two pens, one containing CMY colors (second information data) and the other pen containing K or black color (first information data). (column 5, lines 59-60) The input print data, which is in the form of bitmap planes that contain the data for one color, indicates where to place the ink on the printed page. (column 6, lines 3-8) He teaches that if the bit is on (value of 1) the ink for that color plane is printed and if it is off (value of 0) nothing is printed for that color plane, which reads on the first information data determines where a mark is to be deposited on the medium and the second information data determines a color of at least two colors of marks to be deposited. (column 6, lines 42-45)

22. Baba et al. could have easily been modified with the ink jet printer of Vaughn et al. This modification would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention because by separating image data into a first and second information, would allow the ink jet printer of Vaughn et al. to print the information separately onto one medium by allowing the first information dictate where a mark should be place and the second information dictate the color of the image.

23. Regarding claim 10, Vaughn et al. teaches of two pens, one containing the color inks CMY and the other containing black ink (column 5, lines 59-60). These two pens

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are referred to as print heads (column 1 line 13), which are used to print the inks onto a page. This reads on an ink ejector that ejects drops of a first color ink and wherein said second color marking element further comprises an ink ejector that ejects drops of a second color ink.

24. Regarding claim 12, Baba et al. teaches of output units that receives transmitted image data through the network so as to record and produce an output of the same on a recording medium, such as paper (column 19 lines 65-67 and column 20 line 1), which reads on a hardcopy output having information thereon printed by a color printing apparatus. Baba et al. teaches the character information can be one specific color (column 5, lines 62-64) and he shows that the character information can be arranged in a pattern (column 5 line 13 and figure 2), which reads on a first color deposited on said surface and arranged in a pattern to convey a first information.

25. Baba et al. fails to teach marks of at least second and third colors deposited on said surface in locations where said first color are absent and conveying a second information by a sequence of said second and third color marks.

Vaughn et al. teaches of an ink jet printer with two pens, one containing CMY colors, which reads on at least second and third colors and the other pen containing K or black color, which reads on a first color. (column 5, lines 59-60) The input print data indicates where to place ink on the printed page (column 6, lines 3-4) Vaughn et al. gives an example allowing users to print a business letter with a color bar-chart in the middle of a page of text (column 2, lines 61-65). The black will be from the black pen;

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the colors from the color pen, which is an example of first information (text) and second information (color bar-chart). He teaches that the CMY and K inks have restrictions on where they can be placed on a page. The inks cannot be on the same dot (column 6 lines 42-45), the black ink, which reads on a first color, and CMY, which reads on at least second and third colors. He teaches that if the dot is black ink, then the surrounding circle cannot be printed by the color pen. If the dot represents color, then no dot that is on or within the circle should be printed with the black pen, (column 7, lines 1-8) which reads on at least second and third colors deposited on said surface in locations where said marks of said first color are absent and conveying a second information by a sequence of said second and third color marks.

Babe et al. could have easily been modified with the ink jet printer of Vaughn et al. This modification would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention because it would allow for first information and second information to be detectable when printed.

26. Regarding claim 14, Vaughn et al. teaches that a dot can have either some combination of CMY inks, which reads on second color, or K ink, which reads on first color. (column 6, lines 30-33) He also teaches that a combination of ink from the color pen is a color dot and ink from the black pen is a black dot. (column 6, lines 35-39)

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27. Regarding claim 21, as best understood by the claim language, Baba et al. teaches of an output apparatus (column 3, line 56), which can be an apparatus that produces a printed output on a recording medium, such as paper. (column 3, lines 60-61) This reads on printing information on a medium. Baba et al. teaches of first piece of image data, which reads on a first information, and character information data, which reads on first data. (column 4, lines 18-20) And he teaches of a second piece of image data, which reads on a second information, and picture information data, which reads on a second data. (column 4, lines 19-21) Baba et al. teaches that the picture portion may be separated into a photograph portion and a computer graphic image portion, which reads on adding informational value over the first information. (column 5, lines 50-54) Baba et al. also teaches that the character information can be one specific color (column 5, lines 62-64) and he teaches that picture information can be color or black and white documents. (column 6, lines 38-39) He also teaches of output units that receive image data transmitted from input units to record and produce an output of the same on a recording medium, such as paper (column 19, lines 66-67), which reads on depositing marks of a first color in accordance with first data and at least a second color in accordance with second data. Baba et al. teaches of an image-format-lapping portion that converts the three planes (the separating information plan, the character information plain and the picture information plane) into a predetermined image format, which produces one image file, which is transmitted to a required apparatus. Baba et al. shows that the invention detects that there is separate information being used, which reads on first information and second information being printed on the medium and are

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detectable from the printed medium as separate first information and second information. (column 4, lines 60-64, column 10, lines 27-30 and 38-40 and figures 1 and 23)

28. Baba et al. fails to teach of a first color marking element that deposits marks of a first color in accordance with said first data; and a second color marking element that deposits marks of at least a second color in accordance with said second data.

29. Vaughn et al. teaches of two pens, one containing the color inks CMY and the other containing black ink (column 5, lines 59-60), which reads on a first color marking element that deposits marks of a first color in accordance with said first data; and a second color marking element that deposits marks of at least a second color in accordance with said second data.

30. The motivation for combining the hardcopy output of Baba et al. with the ink jet printer of Vaughn et al. is to be able to print a first information and a second information using the different color ink pens. This modification would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention because it would allow for a first color marking element to deposit marks of a first color and a second color marking element to deposit marks of at least a second color.

31. Babe et al. could have easily been modified with the ink jet printer of Vaughn et al. This modification would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention because it would allow for a first color marking element to deposit marks of a first color and a second color marking element to deposit marks of at least a second color.

32. Regarding claim 22, Vaughn et al. teaches of two pens, one containing the color inks CMY and the other containing black ink (column 5, lines 59-60). These two pens are referred to as print heads (column 1 line 13), which are used to print the inks onto a page. This reads on an ink ejector that ejects drops of a first color ink and wherein said second color marking element further comprises an ink ejector that ejects drops of a second color ink.

33. Claims 5 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baba et al. US 6437881 in view of of Auslander et al. US 5693693.

34. Regarding claim 5, as best understood by the claim language, Baba et al. teaches of an output apparatus (column 3, line 56), which can be an apparatus that produces a printed output on a recording medium, such as paper. (column 3, lines 60-61) This reads on printing information on a medium. Baba et al. teaches of first piece of image data, which reads on a first information, and character information data, which reads on first data. (column 4, lines 18-20) And he teaches of a second piece of image data, which reads on a second information, and picture information data, which reads on a second data. (column 4, lines 19-21) Baba et al. teaches that the picture portion may be separated into a photograph portion and a computer graphic image portion, which reads on adding informational value over the first information. (column 5, lines 50-54) Baba et al. also teaches that the character information can be one specific color (column 5, lines 62-64) and he teaches that picture information can be color or black

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and white documents. (column 6, lines 38-39) He also teaches of output units that receive image data transmitted from input units to record and produce an output of the same on a recording medium, such as paper (column 19, lines 66-67), which reads on depositing marks of a first color in accordance with first data and at least a second color in accordance with second data. Baba et al. teaches of an image-format-lapping portion that converts the three planes (the separating information plan, the character information plain and the picture information plane) into a predetermined image format, which produces one image file, which is transmitted to a required apparatus. Baba et al. shows that the invention detects that there is separate information being used, which reads on first information and second information being printed on the medium and are detectable from the printed medium as separate first information and second information. (column 4, lines 60-64, column 10, lines 27-30 and 38-40 and figures 1 and 23)

35. Baba et al. fails to teach of the step of depositing marks of at least a second color further comprises of the step of depositing marks of a second color perceptible to a human and step of depositing marks of a first color further comprises the step of depositing marks of a first color imperceptible to a human.

36. Auslander et al. teaches of a first information (bar code) that may be printed with an invisible ink, (column 3, lines 57-60) and a second information (clear text information), that is printed with a visible ink, (column 3, lines 44-45) which is any black ink used in ink jet printers. (column 4, lines 35-38) This reads on the step of depositing marks of at least a second color further comprises of the step of depositing marks of a

second color perceptible to a human and step of depositing marks of a first color further comprises the step of depositing marks of a first color imperceptible to a human.

Babe et al. could have easily been modified with the first and second information that prints colors separately with ink that is imperceptible to a human of Auslander. This modification would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention because it would allow one of the inks to be one, which is imperceptible to a human, and printed separately onto one medium.

37.

38. Regarding claim 16, Auslander et al. teaches clear text information that is printed with a visible ink, (column 3, lines 44-45) which is any black ink used in ink jet printer (column 4, lines 35-38) and a bar code that may be printed with an invisible ink, (column 3, lines 57-60). This reads on the step of a second color perceptible to a human and a third color is imperceptible to a human.

39. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liang US 6373965 in view of Vaughn et al. US 5168552.

40. Regarding claim 19, Liang teaches of a first fluorescent color that can be printed in visible ink (column 15 line 38-41) and a second fluorescent color that can be printed in visible ink to reveal an indicia (column 15 lines 52-55), which reads on a hardcopy output having information thereon printed by a color printing apparatus comprising a

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medium having a surface and marks of at least first and second colors deposited on said surface arranged in a pattern to convey a first information. Liang also teaches of another combination that uses the two substances (first fluorescent color and second fluorescent color) that require different wavelengths of ultra violet light to complete the indicia (column 15 lines 52-63), which reads on marks of at least first and second colors deposited on said surface arranged in a pattern to convey a first information and arranged in a sequence of at least first and second colors within at least a portion of said pattern to convey a second information.

41. Liang fails to teach of first color ink and wherein said marks of a second color further comprises dots of second color ink.

42. Vaughn et al. teaches of two pens, one containing the color inks CMY and the other containing black ink (column 5, lines 59-60). These two pens are referred to as print heads (column 1 line 13), which are used to print the inks onto a page. This reads on an ink ejector that ejects drops of a first color ink and wherein said second color marking element further comprises an ink ejector that ejects drops of a second color ink.

Liang could have easily been modified to contain color print heads eject dots of ink by Vaughn et al. This modification would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention because it allows for a first and second information to be printed, by an ink jet printer, separately onto one medium.

Allowable Subject Matter

43. Claims 4,9,13,15,18 and 20 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

44. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: Claims 4,9,13,15,18 and 20 are allowable over the prior art of record because the Examiner found neither prior art cited in its entirety, nor based on the prior art, found any motivation to combine any of the said prior art which teaches of a super pixel that is created from at least two colors.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Burleson at (703) 305-8733. The examiner can normally be reached Monday thru Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly Williams can be reached on (703) 305-4863. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306 for regular communications and after final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relation to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

MB

MIb

March 6, 2004

KA Williams
KIMBERLY WILLIAMS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER